

UMBILICAL CORD CLAMP AND METHODS OF USING SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The invention relates to a locking umbilical cord clamp having a gender-identifying color and/or having a grasping portion to facilitate closing and locking the clamp on the remaining umbilical cord. The invention also relates to methods of using a gender-identifying color on an umbilical cord clamp to facilitate identity recognition.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 During delivery of human and other mammal newborns having umbilical cords, these cords are cut to separate the newborn from the mother. When doing so, it is desirable to substantially or entirely seal off the cord to inhibit or prevent leakage of fluids out of the newborn's cut cord and to inhibit or prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacterial or viral agents. Conventionally, a rope or clamp is typically used to do so. Several types of
15 clamps have been used, including many of the following.

U.S. Patent No. 3,247,852 discloses an inexpensive, disposable, and widely used umbilical cord clamp for closing the umbilical cord of a newborn infant. The clamp is formed of flexible plastic, has a pair of arms joined by an integral hinge, and is provided with locking means in the form of a hook portion receivable in a recess when the clamp is
20 closed.

U.S. Patent No. 4,212,303 discloses a V-shaped umbilical cord clamp having a lock construction of a flexible tongue on one arm and a forwardly-facing recess for receiving the tongue as the clamp is closed. A pair of projections extend inwardly from opposite sides of the recess and define sloping ramp surfaces for engaging the tip of the
25 tongue and for flexing the tongue forwardly as the arms of the clamp are squeezed into the closed position.

U.S. Patent No. 4,428,374 discloses a pair of spaced apart umbilical cord clamping members and a tool for closing and cutting the same. The tool locks when closed and must be deactivated to open the tool.

30 U.S. Patent No. 5,423,831 discloses a plastic umbilical cord clamp having a tongue with a hook on one arm and a body with a transverse groove on the other arm for engaging with the hook.

U.S. Patent No. 5,512,879 discloses a miniature electronic security tag affixed to the ankle of newborn infants that contains an RF transmitter and a digital encoding circuit. The tag permits continuous monitoring to alert a central monitoring computer if the tag is cut or stretched or if an unauthorized person attempts to leave the hospital with the infant.

U.S. Patent No. 5,608,382 discloses an infant identification and security system including an umbilical cord clamp and a matching wristband for the infant's mother, with a pair of information storage modules attached to the clamp and wristband and a compatible terminal for reading and writing information thereto. Triggering elements are included for triggering a compatible alarm system if an unauthorized person removes the newborn from the maternity ward.

U.S. Patent No. 5,921,991 discloses umbilical cord clamps having two or more different colors at the distal end of each elongated arm of the clamps. The colors are complementary such that, when combined, they create a third color to indicate that the clamp is closed.

U.S. Patent No. 5,968,054 discloses a device and method for clamping and severing a compressible structure containing fluid. A clamp having a pair of arms is secured in a clamped position while forcing fluid outwardly therefrom, and a cutting assembly cuts through the pair of arms to form separated first and second clamps.

U.S. Patent No. 5,938,666 discloses a unitary clamp structured from two U-shaped members disposed one from the other by an interjoining web between proximate arms of each member. The web sheets can later be cut and the clamps closer to the placenta can be removed or discarded.

U.S. Patent No. 6,212,808 discloses a safety identification assembly for use in neonatology including identifying sub-assemblies detachably connected to each other for identifying mother and baby and for closing umbilical cord ends.

Despite the effectiveness of these conventional clamps, they can be difficult to close and to latch or lock. This is particularly true when the doctor, midwife, nurse, or other assistant has slippery hands from other fluids present during a typical delivery.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to an umbilical cord clamp including a pair of arms each having a length in a generally V-shaped configuration having rear end portions

associated at an apex and having free forward end portions normally disposed in spaced-apart relation and being movable towards each other for clamping an umbilical cord between the arms, a grasping portion that is disposed on each arm transversely to the length thereof and sufficiently sized and shaped to receive a finger or tool so as to facilitate grasping and closing of the clamp, and a locking portion for securing the arms together when the clamp is closed. In a preferred embodiment, the rear end portions are joined by an integral hinge.

One suitable type of locking portion can include a flexible tongue at the forward end of one of the arms that projects towards the other arm in the general direction of closing movement of the arm, and a recess at the forward end of the other arm for receiving the tongue and having a pair of transversely-spaced projections extending into the recess from opposite sides thereof, wherein the tongue has a tip portion and the projections define a pair of forwardly sloping ramp surfaces engagable with the tip portion for flexing the tongue forwardly as the arms are urged together, the tongue having a pair of lateral notches adjacent the tip portion for receiving the pair of projections when the tip portion has cleared the ramp surfaces and the clamp is fully closed. In one embodiment, the projections of the other arm have undersurfaces that slope forwardly and away from the one arm. In another embodiment, the projections extend forwardly a distance greater than the thickness of the tongue, the projections extending forwardly through the notches beyond the tongue when the clamp is closed. The tip portion can have rounded rear edges when viewed in transverse section. In one embodiment, the recess opens forwardly and has a width greater than the width of the tongue, and wherein the sides of the recess are slidably engagable with the tongue for guiding the same into locking position as the clamp is closed.

In one preferred embodiment, each grasping portion includes a single portion integrally formed with at least the arms of the clamp. In another preferred embodiment, each grasping portion is at least about two-thirds of the distance from the rear end portion to the free forward end. In yet another preferred embodiment, at least one and preferably both grasping portions are outwardly concave so as to facilitate receiving the finger or tool being used to grasp the clamp. In one embodiment, each grasping portion is at least 1.5 times as wide as a width of the arm and has a length of at least about 0.5 cm.

The invention also relates to an umbilical cord clamp including a pair of arms each having a length in a generally V-shaped configuration having rear end portions joined together at the apex thereof and having free forward end portions normally disposed

in spaced-apart relation and being movable towards each other for clamping an umbilical cord between the arms, a channel that extends substantially along the length of at least one arm to facilitate the escape of fluid therefrom when the clamp is closed, and a locking portion for securing the arms together when the clamp is closed.

5 In one preferred embodiment, a channel extends substantially along the length of each arm. In another preferred embodiment, the channel has a width of about 1/4 to 1/2 of a width of each arm. In yet another preferred embodiment, the depth of the channel increases toward each open end. In yet another embodiment, the locking portion is at the free forward ends of the arms, a lateral groove is disposed between the teeth and the tongue, and the channel is open to the lateral groove.

10 The invention also relates to an umbilical cord clamp including a pair of arms each having a length in a generally V-shaped configuration having rear end portions joined together at the apex thereof and having free forward end portions normally disposed in spaced-apart relation and being movable towards each other for clamping an umbilical cord between the arms, identification means for identifying the baby, and a locking portion for securing the arms together when the clamp is closed.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the identification means is a color with blue being the preferred color for a boy and pink being the preferred color for a girl. In another preferred embodiment, the identification means is a color and at least a portion of the clamp or the entire clamp comprises the color. In yet another embodiment, the color is visibly imbued within or painted upon the clamp. In a further embodiment, the identification means includes alpha-numeric indicia or a bar code, optionally including a color.

20 The invention also relates to methods of identifying a newborn baby by applying the clamp with identification means and analyzing the identification means to determine the gender of the baby, the mother of the newborn, or to determine at least the date and time of birth of the baby, or a combination thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 Further features and advantages of the invention can be ascertained from the following detailed description that is provided in connection with the drawing(s) described below:

FIG. 1 is a side elevational view of an umbilical cord clamp, in the open position, according to the invention;

FIG. 2 is a front view of the hook section of the clamp according to the invention;

FIG. 3 is a front view of the receiving section of the clamp according to the invention;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view across the arm of FIG. 2 showing a channel according to the invention;

FIG. 5 is an end view of the hook section of the clamp according to the invention; and

FIG. 6 is an end view of the receiving section of the clamp according to the
10 invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An improved umbilical cord clamp has now been discovered to provide the solution to various problems with prior art clamps. In one embodiment, the clamp of the invention has an upwardly facing portion on at least one, and preferably both arms of the clamp to facilitate closure thereof on the umbilical cord or other fluid-containing vessel to inhibit or prevent fluid leakage or flow. This portion is referred to herein as a "thumb wing," although it should be understood that other fingers or tools can be used to close the clamp. Alternatively or in addition, the clamp has a channel along at least substantially the entire length of the arm to facilitate the flow or removal of liquids out of and away from the clamp as the arms are closed around the vessel. The clamp of the invention can also include a gender-identifying color to facilitate gender identification of newborns without resort to other conventional methods such as colored hats or wristbands.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 10 generally designates an umbilical cord clamp having arms 11 and 12 joined at their rear ends by an integral hinge 13. The clamp as shown is formed from a single piece of resilient, flexible material, preferably one which can be sterilized before use, such as by autoclaving or irradiating. Although any such suitable plastic material can be used, polyetheramides, such as one or more nylons or a blend thereof, are particularly suitable for this purpose as the predominant component of the clamp. In other embodiments, the clamp can be formed of multiple pieces of material, such as two separate arms and a hinge that can be attached before use. A single piece is preferable for convenience of manufacture.

The arms of the clamp are typically in a V-type shape. The term "V-shape"

is not meant to be exclusive of other suitable clamp shapes and it includes U-shapes, _/-
shapes or II-shapes, for example. The opposing surfaces of the arms are provided with
teeth 14 to help provide a secure grip on an umbilical cord or other vessel clamped
therebetween. To prevent a vessel, such as a cord, from entering the opening within
5 enlarged loop hinge 13, a blocking element (not shown) can optionally be formed with one
of the arms to at least substantially close off the entrance to the opening 16 when the clamp
is in the open position shown in FIG. 1. The blocking element can be formed integrally
with the arm or the entire clamp. The blocking member, which also flexes upon
engagement with the other arm as the clamp is closed, will preferably continue to perform
10 its blocking function throughout the closing operation.

Near their free forward ends, arms 11 and 12 are provided with thumb wings
17 along their outwardly-facing surfaces to facilitate the secure gripping and manipulating
of the clamp in use. These "thumb wings" are a portion of each arm that is disposed
transverse to the length of the arm and facilitates gripping and manipulating the clamp. The
15 thumb wings can be located anywhere along the length of each arm, but preferably they are
aligned at the same distance from the free end on each arm to facilitate closure of the clamp.
The thumb wings are also preferably closer to the free end than the hinge end, and more
preferably at least about two-thirds of the distance from the hinge end to the free end of
each arm. In one more preferred embodiment, the thumb wings are centered on a point that
20 is at least about 80 percent of the distance from the hinge end to the free end of each arm.
Each thumb wing is at least substantially the width of the arm on which it is disposed, and
preferably is wider than the arm such that it extends beyond the edge of the arm. In a
preferred embodiment, the thumb wing is at least about 1.5 times the width of the arm, and
preferably at least about 2 to 3 times the arm width. The length of the thumb wing in the
25 direction of the length of the arm is preferably at least about 0.5 cm, more preferably at
least about 1 cm. In a preferred embodiment, the thumb wing length is from about 0.75 cm
to about 3 cm. Any thickness is suitable, although it is preferably thick enough to avoid
damage or breakage when the clamp is used and preferably thick enough to avoid wasting
excess material, *i.e.*, it does not need to be any thicker than the thickness of the arm itself.

30 The thumb wing can be flat to provide a better grip or placement for a finger
or tool holding or closing the clamp. "Finger" is used to refer to any human appendage
used to close the clamp. A "tool" refers to a conventional tool or a prosthetic device used to
close the clamp. The thumb wing can be flat or curved. In one preferred embodiment, the

thumb wing is concave in the outwardly facing direction from the arm to help receive a finger or tool being used to close or otherwise manipulate the clamp. The thumb wing can also be formed of two or more portions dimensioned and configured to receive a finger or tool, *e.g.*, a longitudinal gap can be present in the thumb wing to facilitate the escape of fluid(s) as the clamp is closed. It is to be understood that in referring to arms 11 and 12, terms such as "forwardly," "rearwardly," "upper," and "lower" are sometimes used herein to aid in the description of the drawings and to assist in relating the parts to each other, but that such terms are not intended to suggest any particular orientation of the clamp when it is used.

The locking device or latch is located at the free forward ends of the arms and includes a tongue 18 that is preferably flexible and preferably formed integrally with upper arm 11 and extending generally towards lower arm 12. The lower arm is provided with a forwardly-facing recess 19 for receiving the tongue as the clamp is closed. The recess is defined by generally parallel side surfaces 19a and by bottom and rear surfaces 19b and 19c, respectively. Within the recess, extending inwardly from opposite side surfaces 19a, are one or more projections 20. As shown most clearly in FIG. 1, the projection(s) is disposed above bottom surface 19b and provided with downwardly and forwardly sloping ramp surfaces 20a, such ramp surfaces being adapted for camming engagement with the tip of tongue 18 in the manner hereinafter described. The elongated tongue 18 is provided with at least one lateral notch 21 to receive projection 20 when the clamp is fully closed. Under such conditions, the tip portion 22 of the tongue is disposed within the recess beneath projection 20.

FIG. 2 depicts a front elevation of the arm 11 of the clamp having the hook or latch, where the hinge 13 of FIG. 1 has been cut in cross-section. The teeth 14 are used to clamp on the umbilical cord or other fluid-containing vessel when the arms of the clamp are urged toward each other and the clamp is locked in the closed position. The underside of the thumb wing 17 is visible, as are the top of the tongue 18 and the tip 22 thereof.

FIG. 3 depicts a front elevation of the arm 12 of the clamp having the recess for receiving the tongue or hook. The cross-section cut of the hinge 13 is visible, as is the underside of the thumb wing 17. More teeth 14 are depicted present on this arm 12, which are preferably spaced and sized to operatively associate with the teeth 14 on the other arm 11 when the clamp is closed. The recess or notch 19 is visible, along with sides 19a and bottom 19b of the recess. The ramp surface 20a of the recess is shaped and sized to receive

and lock with the tip 22 of the tongue 18 when the clamp is closed. The clamp preferably can remain locked for a sufficient time to inhibit or avoid infection of the umbilical cord or other vessel, *e.g.*, until the cord falls off or other wound(s) heal.

FIG. 4 is a sectional view of arm 11, which could be identical to that of arm 12 if desired, that illustrates a suitably sized and shaped channel. In this particular illustration, the channel is approximately the same width as the arm material on either side.

FIGS. 5 and 6 are end views of the hook and receiving arms 11, 12 of the clamp. The hook 18 can be seen just in front of the optional lateral groove 35 that is disposed near or adjacent to the teeth and the channel. The thumb wing 17 can also be seen protruding out from the arm 11. FIG. 6 shows the recess 19 and sides thereof 19a, along with the channel 30 and the thumb wing 17.

It should be understood that any suitable latch, hook, or other locking mechanism suitable to prevent the clamp from being reopened after closure will be preferred according to the invention. The above-described and depicted locking device is merely an example of a suitable type of latch. One exemplary latching mechanism is that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,212,303, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by express reference thereto.

A preferred type of latch will permit visual verification that the clamp is indeed in fully locked condition. Another preferred type of latch permits tactile verification that the clamp is closed and fully locked. To promote smooth latching or locking operation, the undersurface of tip 22 may be curved and the rear edges of the tip may be rounded (not depicted). The result is a tongue having a tip 22 that can slide easily and smoothly upon the sloping ramp surface 20a of the projection(s) 20 as the arms 11, 12 are urged towards each other. As the clamp is closed, the camming engagement between tip 22 and surface 20a causes the elongated tongue to flex forwardly. Finally, as the tip clears the projection(s) 20, the tongue snaps rearwardly to swing the tip into that portion of the recess beneath the projection(s). Engagement between the tongue and surfaces 19b and 19c, as the tongue snaps into the recess and momentarily contacts such surfaces, can produce a sharp click that provides an audible signal that the clamp is locked in closed condition. In another preferred embodiment, tongue 18 may be regarded as having a pair of lateral hook portions, in contrast to earlier constructions provided with rearwardly-projecting hook portions. Because of such lateral hook portions, tongue 18 need not flex as far forwardly to clear projection(s) 20 as might otherwise be required if it had one or more rearwardly-projecting

hook portions. Consequently, the lateral hook construction, augmented by rounded surfaces and a substantial length tongue, can result in a clamp that more advantageously requires a relatively low closing force. Since the thumb wing of the invention facilitates closing of the clamp, however, even larger amounts of force should not pose a problem during closure.

5 The clamp has a channel 30 along a portion of the length to facilitate the flow of fluid out of the vessel being clamped. The clamp can, however, have a channel 30 along at least substantially the entire length of at least one of the arms to facilitate the flow or removal of liquids out of and away from the clamp as the arms are closed around the vessel. "Substantially" is used to mean at least about 75 percent and preferably at least
10 about 80 percent to 95 percent of the length. In a preferred embodiment, the channel 30 is present along the entire length of at least one arm. In another preferred embodiment, the channel 30 is open at one or both end portions of the arm where the teeth end. In another alternative or additive preferred embodiment, the channel 30 is present along the length of both arms. The channel is typically sufficiently wide and long to facilitate the flow of
15 fluids out of the vessel and away from the clamp as the clamp is closed on the vessel. When the channels 30 are along substantially the entire length, the fluid can more easily flow out of the channel and away from the clamp. This helps minimize or avoid infections in or around the clamped vessel, which can occur when pathogen-containing fluid is left in the region around or in the vessel.

20 Although any width size channel can be used, with many materials a channel of about 1/8 to 2/3 the width of each arm is desired to minimize breakage of the arm. Preferably, the channel has a width of about 1/4 to 1/2 the width of each arm. An exemplary channel width is 1/3 of the width of each arm, with 1/3 of the material forming the arm on either side of the channel. The channel need not be centered laterally on the
25 arm, although this is preferred in one embodiment. Thus, for example, the channel can have a width of about 0.1 mm to 4 mm, preferably about 0.75 mm to 2.25 mm, and in one preferred embodiment a width of about 1 mm to 2 mm. The depth should also be sufficient to help drain fluid away from the vessel, for example, about 1/8 to 2/3 the depth of the arm. The channel is typically open to at least one end of the arm. The channel is preferably open
30 at the hinge end, the hook/latch end, or both. In a preferred embodiment, the channel is the entire length of the arm such that it opens at both the hinge and the latch/hook end to permit the escape of fluids present therein as the clamp is closed on a fluid-containing vessel. When the channel is sufficiently long to open to the hook/latch end, it need only open to the

part where the teeth portion terminates, as an optional lateral groove 35 can be included between the teeth and the tongue as shown in FIG. 1. The channel preferably has the same depth at the opening(s) as in the other parts of the channel. In one preferred embodiment, the channel forms an arc or slope in terms of its depth, whereby the channel is deeper near the open end(s) than the middle of the arm so as to facilitate fluid flow out of and away from the clamp.

In another aspect of the invention, the clamp includes a gender-identifying color to facilitate identity recognition. According to convention, the clamps can be a blue color for boys and a pink color for girls. Any suitable shade can be used. The color can be imbued within the clamp, or painted on or added to an existing clamp, as desired. Appropriate color pigments can be added to the plastic material before the clamps are molded during the manufacturing process, or they can be painted after manufacture. A portion of the clamp can include the gender-identifying color while the rest of the clamp is a neutral beige or white, for example. In one embodiment, for example, the neutrally colored part can include a numerical, bar code, or other identifier to further identify other crucial features regarding each newborn. Preferably, the entire clamp is blue or pink to facilitate gender identification. Indeed, a colored clamp can be identified across a room, such that family members, nurses, or the like can easily use the proper pronoun when referring to the newborn to avoid offending the parents or other overly sensitive relatives. Since a clamp is typically placed on most newborns, it is believed that using a gender-identifying color on the clamp will advantageously avoid the need to resort to various other gender-identifying measures. For example, neonatal units often use gender-colored clothing such as onesies or caps to identify gender, but mistakes can occur when determining gender while the newborn is wearing a diaper. The likelihood of error in identifying gender is significantly reduced when the newborn first arrives in the "au natural" state. Thus, the doctor, nurse, midwife, or other birthing assistant can apply the properly colored clamp to the umbilical cord before or immediately after it is cut to facilitate subsequent gender identification for as long as it takes the cord stump to fall off.

These features and a variety of other features can be included on the clamps of the invention in any suitable combination. For example, any type of clasp, latch or hook can be used to retain the clamp in a closed condition. Any type of tool used for closing such clamps can be used. The clamps can have one or more of the thumb wing portion(s),

the gender-identifying color, and the channel disposed along substantially the entire length of the arm(s).

Moreover, any type of security apparatus can be included, stamped, or embedded on or in the clamp or any suitable portion thereof to help identify the baby and its mother to minimize the chances of misidentification or the like. The security apparatus can inhibit or prevent unauthorized persons from removing the baby from a predefined area, such as a maternity ward in a hospital. For example, sequential numbers, such as from 1 to 1000, or a bar code can be stamped on each clamp in a batch that is sent to each birth region or location. To distinguish between the gender of the baby, different numerical sequences or different letters as prefixes or suffixes can be used. Various letter, number or letter/number codes can be used, or a simple system of using odd numbers for one sex and even numbers for the other can be utilized. In addition, the relevant birth information, *e.g.*, name, date and time of birth, gender, parents, *etc.*, can be entered and stored in a computer, PDA, or other electronic form for future reference. This would also permit the first born of twins or a multiple birth to receive a lower number than the siblings to indicate age.

The term "about," as used herein, should generally be understood to refer to both numbers in a range of numerals. Moreover, all numerical ranges herein should be understood to include each whole integer within the range.

Although preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated in the accompanying drawings and described in the foregoing Detailed Description, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed, but is capable of numerous rearrangements and modifications of parts and elements without departing from the spirit of the invention. It will be understood that the mechanical details of every design may be slightly different or modified by one of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the teachings of the present invention.